Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VII.] THURSDAY, October 1, 1807. [No. 2031.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Freighter, Capt. Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

45,000 feet prime boards
100 barrels New-England rum
2 pipes cogniac brandy, 4th proof
100 sides soal leather.

September 18. d

SOAL LEATHER.

800 sides *RED SOAL LEATHER*, just received and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

who have also on hand,

4 bales plains
7 ditto Kendail cottons—which they sell on liberal terms.

September 18. d

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.

August 21

ALSO,

Bills on London for Sale,

Drawn by J. P.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON and MARY his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the Bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:

An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying upon the west side of Royal-street and to the northward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying upon the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.

A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Ware-house, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is ensured.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert,

September 16 [17] dts

Printing in its various branches, executed at this office.

HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

Directions.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article,

Richard Horwell.

Russia Sheetings & Ravens Duck.

Just received a few Bales—

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

September 26. d

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, will be sold, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, deceased; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and lying between six and seven miles from Alexandria. A particular description of the land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will probably examine it.—The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; bond with approved security, together with a mortgage on the premises will be required. Persons disposed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock at Mr. *Benson's* tavern, on the Colchester road, from whence it is proposed to proceed to the land and to commence the sale precisely at 12 o clock. This tract will be divided to accommodate purchasers.

And on the Monday following, the 12th day of October,

Will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, lying on the west side of the old road leading from the falls church to Alexandria, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a tract of land sold by William H. Territt to Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in lots of about twenty-five acres each.

At the same time and place will be sold,

Some Lots of the Stump Hill Tract, containing from three to five acres each—the terms of sale the same as the above.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same month,

Will be sold for ready money, at public auction, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,

Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
N. FITZHUGH, } Ex'rs.
E. I. LEE,

September 15. dts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in consequence of a deed of trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince William county, deceased, to secure the sum of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and three pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next district court to be held at Hay-Market, in Prince William county, (being the 18th day of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier, containing one hundred and fifty acres—which Land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary Out Houses; is situated about five miles from Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the town of Hay-Market.

R. Young.

September 12. dts

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs, that he continues to keep *French School* every evening from six to nine o'clock.—Terms of tuition may be known by applying at his house, corner of Prince and Royal-streets.

JOHN FRIGNET.

September 23. 1aw3w

☞ REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BARTLEMAN has removed to the lower end of King-street, opposite to Mr. Hugh Smith's glass and china warehouse, where he has an extensive and general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. for sale on his usual terms.

September 25. dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

From four to five hundred weight of prime *Goose Feathers.*

Apply to the Printer.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A *NEGRO FELLOW*, from 18 to 25 years of age.

Apply as above.

September 25. 6t

Thirty casks fresh Rice,

Just received,
And for sale by

Mordecai Miller.

September 22. d

The subscriber has on hand,

A few Bales of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.

BLUE KERSEYS
BLUE CLOTH
MIXED COATINGS
BAIZES
WHITE SWANSKIN
MIXED FLANNELS
NARROW CLOTHS
FLANNEL SERGE
BEAVER COATING
[illegible] DOWLAS

Also, [illegible]

13 hhds. St Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheoes St. Croix RUM, 3d prf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th prf.

James Patton.

September 10 d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10	pipes old port	WINES.
5	do. Madeira	
30	quarter casks Lisbon	
12	do. particular Teneriffe	
15	do. Malaga	
15	pipes old cognac brandy	
5	do. 4th proof Holland Gin	
5	hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum	
12	do. first quality molasses	
6	do. green copperas	
2	do. alum	
20	do. brown sugar	
20	bags pimento	
15	do. pepper	
10	chests young hyson	TEAS.
10	do hyson skin	
5	do. imperial	
100	bags green coffee	
150	kegs madder	
50	do. ground ginger	
30	do. raisins	
1200	lbs. bacon, well cured	
5	kegs salt petre	

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31 d

Land for Sale.

TO be Sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, a small TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land, and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Capt. Joseph Powell will shew the Land to any person wishing to view it, before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by

The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.

September 9 dts

FOR SALE,

The Schooner
INDUSTRY,

Lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf, burthen upwards of 45 tons, firm and sound—serviceable for the bay or river.—For terms apply to

E. SHAY, *Prince-street.*

September 29. 3t

FOR SALE,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,

On FRIDAY, the second of October, at ten o'clock,

About 2500 bushels *Ground Allum Salt*, in lots to suit purchasers.

Credits made known at the time of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 30.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of four months,

One pipe, four half pipes, and seven quarter-casks of *Madeira Wine*, of a superior quality.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 29.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

One bale of Rose Blankets, & one bale of Negro Cottons, on a credit of ninety days.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next, will positively be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of three months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes,

Two bales of Broad Cloths, from 11 to 18 shillings sterling costs.

2 ditto napt and plain Coatings, from 6 to 12 shillings sterling costs.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 24.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Thomas West* to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on TUESDAY the 6th day of October, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-Hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "*Pearson's Tract.*"

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment. The title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—Sale to begin at twelve o'clock.

R. MOTT.

September 28. dts

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold on the Premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months.

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, called "Abingdon," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potomac and Four-Mile-Creek, and about 3 miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly thro' the center of the tract, which contains 553 acres, and is laid off into four lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.

Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale, } Com'rs.
Edmund I. Lee,

August 23 dts

☞ The sale of the above property was commenced on the premises, and not being finished the sale was adjourned, and will again commence at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Saturday* next, the 3d October, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

The Commissioners.

Sept. 30 dts

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION

Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on MONDAY, August 31.

[CONCLUDED]

The present indictment charges the prisoner with levying war against the U. S. and alledges an overt act of levying war. That overt act must be proved, according to the mandates of the constitution and of the act of congress, by two witnesses. It is not proved by a single witness. The presence of the accused has been stated to be an essential component part of the overt act in this indictment, unless the common law principle respecting accessaries should render it unnecessary; and there is not only no witness who has proved his actual or legal presence, but the fact of his absence is not controverted. The counsel for the prosecution offer to give in evidence subsequent transactions, at a different place, and in a different state, in order to prove what? The overt act laid in the indictment? That the prisoner was one of those who assembled at Blannerhassett's island? No; that is not alledged. It is well known that such testimony is not competent to establish such a fact. The constitution & law require that the fact should be established by two witnesses, not by the establishment of other facts from which the jury might reason to this fact. The testimony then is not relevant. If it can be introduced, it is only in the character of corroborative or confirmatory testimony, after the overt act has been proved by two witnesses, in such manner that the question of fact ought to be left with the jury. The conclusion that in this state of things no testimony can be admissible, is so inevitable, that the counsel for the U. S. could not resist it. I do not understand them to deny, that if the overt act be not proved by two witnesses so as to be submitted to the jury, that all other testimony must be irrelevant, because no other testimony can prove the act. Now an assemblage on Blannerhassett's island is proved by the requisite number of witnesses, and the [illegible] that assemblage amounted to a levying of war, but the presence of the accused at that assemblage being no where alledged except in the indictment, the overt act is not proved by a single witness, and of consequence all other testimony must be irrelevant.

The only difference between this motion as made, and the motion in the form which the counsel for the United States would admit to be regular, is this: It is now general for the rejection of all testimony. It might be particular with respect to each witness adduced. But can this be wished or can it be deemed necessary? If enough is proved to show that the indictment cannot be supported, and that no testimony unless it be of that description which the attorney for the U. S. declares himself to possess, can be relevant, why should a question be taken on each witness?

The opinion of this court on the order of testimony has frequently been adverted to as deciding this question against the motion.

If a contradiction between the two opinions does exist, the court cannot perceive it. It was said that levying war is an act compounded of law and fact, of which the jury aided by the court must judge. To that declaration the court still adheres.

It was said that if the overt act was not proved by two witnesses, no testimony in its nature corroborative or confirmatory, was admissible or could be relevant.

From that declaration there is certainly no departure. It has been asked, in allusion to the present case, if a general commanding an army should detach troops for a distant service, would the men composing that detachment be traitors, and would the commander in chief escape punishment?

Let the opinion which has been given answer this question. Appearing at the head of an army would, according to this opinion, be an overt act of levying war. It is not pretended that he would not be punishable for these acts, it is only said that he may be tried and convicted on his own acts, in the state where those acts were committed, not on the acts of others in the state where those others acted.

Much has been said in the course of the argument on points on which the court feels no inclination to comment particularly, but which may, perhaps not improperly, receive some notice.

That this court dares not usurp power is most true.

That this court dares not shrink from its duty is not less true.

No man is desirous of placing himself in a disagreeable situation. No man is is desirous of becoming the peculiar subject of calumny. No man, might he let the bitter cup pass from him without self reproach, would drain it to the bottom — But if he has no choice in the case; if there is no alternative presented to him but a dereliction of duty or the opprobrium of those who are denominated the world, he merits the contempt as well as the indignation of his country who can hesitate which to embrace.

That gentlemen in a case the most interesting, in the zeal with which they advocate particular opinions, under the conviction in some measure, produced by that zeal, should on each side press their arguments too far, should be impatient at any deliberations in the court, and should suspect or fear the operation of motives to which alone they can ascribe that deliberation, is perhaps a frailty incident to human nature, but if any conduct on the part of the court could warrant a sentiment that they would deviate to the one side or the other from the line prescribed by duty and by law, that conduct would be viewed by the judges themselves with an eye of extreme severity, and would long be recollected with deep and serious regret.

The arguments on both sides have been intently and deliberately considered. Those which could not be noticed, since to notice every argument and authority would swell this opinion to a volume, have not been disregarded. The result of the whole is a conviction as complete as the mind of the court is capable of receiving, on a complex subject, that the motion must prevail ——No testimony relative to the conduct or declarations of the prisoner elsewhere and subsequent to the transactions on Blannerhassett's island can be admitted, because such testimony being in its nature merely corroborative, and incompetent to prove the overt act in itself, is irrelevant, until there be proof of the overt act by two witnesses.

This opinion does not comprehend the proof by two witnesses that the meeting on Blannerhassett's island was procured by [illegible] point for the present the court withholds its opinions for reasons which have been already assigned, and as it is understood from the statements made on the part of the prosecution that no such testimony exists. If there be such let it be offered and the court will decide upon it.

The jury have now heard the opinion of the court on the law of the case ——They will apply that law to the facts, and will find a verdict of guilty or not guilty as their own consciences may direct.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Conclusion of Jacob Dunbaugh's Evidence.

Mr. *Wickham* asked the court whether the witness should proceed. How was this kind of testimony calculated to prove the overt act? How was it relevant to the charge? Was it not better for gentlemen to extract whatever they deemed material out of the witness by putting interrogatories?

Mr. *Wirt.* The witness was just coming to certain declarations of the accused, which directly related to the objects of this expedition. When he has arrived at Bayou Pierre and is about to tell something that is important, he is stopt.

Chief Justice wished the attorney to put interrogatories.

Mr. *Hay.* Did you ever get out of col. Burr's boat to go into another? A. Never, except at Chickasaw Bluffs and Bayou Pierre, when I went with col. B. at his particular request. Q. Did you go ashore at judge Bruin's? and state what happened there.

The counsel for the accused objected to this general interrogatory.

Chief Justice. Ask him whether any thing happened there respecting this expedition.

Mr. *Hay.* Perhaps the witness may omit facts because *he* deems them unimportant, which I may consider extremely relevant. Did any thing happen at judge Bruin's respecting a publication? and state what it was. *Witness.* On Sunday 11th January, while we were 3 or 400 yards from the shore, col. Burr told me to arm myself with a rifle and conceal a bayonet under my clothes. He told me he was going to tell me something I must never relate again. He then told me that gen. Wilkinson had betrayed him; that he had played the devil with him, and had proved the greatest traitor on the earth. I told him I could not believe it and asked him how he knew it. He told me he had seen published in a paper a letter, which he had some time before written to gen. Wilkinson in cyphers. He mentioned that gen. W. had made oath to the letter before the court or in open court, I do not recollect which: He then told me he was fearful of being injured or taken; that I must keep a good look out about judge Bruin's. Col. Burr went into judge Bruin's to breakfast; and I went into the cotton gin that was near the house. A boat came; and he told me to take a spyglass and see whether it was his boat. I could not determine: He then directed me to go down, and if it was his boat, to fire a musket. Q. Were is judge Bruin's? A. About a mile and a quarter below Bayou Pierre.

Mr. *Wirt.* Where did he say he had seen the paper? A. The paper had been handed by judge Bruin to col. B. the evening before. Q. What was the conversation at judge Bruin's? A. Col. Burr asked him if he had any papers; he handed him this paper, and after reading 15 or 20 minutes, he rose up and said he must go to the boats.

Mr. *Hay.* Did the troops from the boats land there? A. Yes. Q. With what view did the men go ashore below the mouth of Bayou Pierre? A. They landed about 2 or 3 miles below, in the Louisiana territory.

The opposite counsel objected to these questions; but were overruled by the court.

Mr. *Hay.* State what happened at the landing of the men. *Witness.* Some days after the men landed (they all landed) col. B. ordered ground to be cleared for a parade ground, for the purpose of exercising the men; but I never saw the ground myself, nor the men exercising. Some of the men however are here; Dr. Munholland is one of those men who assisted in clearing off the ground. There was a guard of 12 men paraded at this place.—Wyllie for one had a rifle and sword.

Mr. *Wirt.* Were there any Indians at that place? A. None. Q. What produced this guard? A. They understood that the militia were coming to take col. B.; and these 12 men were placed to arm the boats. Q. Was this before or after sinking the muskets? A. It was before. The *witness*, upon being further interrogated, deposed, that a Mr. Lemaster had taken out of a hogshead then in Mr. Blannerhassett's boat, a barrel of potatoes, with which he said he was going to fill the box of arms, so as to make it appear like a box of potatoes; that he was asked in the presence of col. B. to go and help to clear the ground; that col. Fitzpatrick came to take an inventory of all the goods and arms that he could see; but that *he* did not see col. F. search for the arms.

Mr. *Burr.* Where was I all this time? A. I know not; but I saw you handing 2 or 3 muskets out of the cabin window of your own boat into Mr. Blannerhassett's boat. The *witness* further stated, that the arms which were sunk were sunk between Petit Gulph and Coles's Creek; that col. B. was considered as the comander in chief of the expedition; that in the night his boat was distinguished by two lanterns, placed one above another, whereas the rest had but one; and that in the day time handkerchiefs were hoisted in some of the boats by way of flag.

Cross Examined.

Mr. *Burr.* You say your furlough was for 20 days? A. It was. Q. After the expiration of your furlough, were you not advertised as a deserter. A. I was. Q. Were you taken up? A. I was not. Q. When you got to Baton Rouge did you write to general Wilkinson? A. I did. Q. What did you write? A. That my furlough had been taken from me; and that if he would send me a furlough or a pardon I would come on in three days. Q. Did you promise to give any information against me. A. I did not. Mr. *Wirt* observed that he was authorised by general Wilkinson to say, that he had the original furlough given by capt. Bissel—Mr. *Martin.* Did he send you a pardon? A. Gen. Wilkinson wrote to me to come down. Q. Have you that letter. A. No, it was taken from me at Baton Rouge. Gov. Folk has it at this moment. Q. Did you write to captain Bissel. A. I did. I mentioned to captain Bissel, that as both of us might be injured by this transaction, if he would say that he had sent me as a spy, it would clear both him and myself. Q. When were you discharged from the army? A. I was not discharged in 1805, when I travelled with you. Q. Why were you discharged? Show your hand to the court. A. There is my hand (one of the fingers appeared to have been injured) I can show my discharge I procured a substitute; and many have liberty to procure them. Mr. *Hay* Hand me the discharge; the witness accordingly presented it. *Q. Did you come round with gen Wilkinson? A. I did. Q. Were you subpœned? A. I did not know I was. Q. Who requested you to come round from New Orleans? A. I came by request of gen. Wilkinson. Q. Did he say for wha? A. He said as a witness. Q. You gave a deposition in New Orleans? A. Yes. Q. At whose request? A. At gen. W's. Q. When I came down the Mississippi in 1805, by whose orders did I have the men? A. I thought by gen. W's. Q. Had they arms? A. I think not. Q. Had they colors A. They had, and they were flying every day. Q. Did you not tell me you expected your discharge? A. Yes. Q. Do you not know that the soldiers at Chickasaw Bluffs wanted to go with me, and I refused them? A I recollect that you wanted me to get them to go, but I refused. Q Did you not tell me that some of them wanted to go? A. I mentioned one or two. Q. Did any go? A. No. Q Why? A. You told me that the lieut. and all would follow in a few days.

Mr *Wirt.* This previous voyage you took the year before; were they not troops of the United States? *A.* They were. Q These soldiers; were they going where their company was? *A.* The whole company was going to New Orleans, and this barge with ten men was sent on ahead. Q. And this flag belonged to them? *A.* It did.

Mr. *Wickham.* Were they regimental colors? *A.* They were colors made for the barge.

Chief Justice Did you tell capt. Bissell that col. B. had applied to you to get the men to desert? *A.* I Did not.

Mr. *Wirt.* Did you not reject the proposition? *A.* I did.

At the request of the chief justice the witness here described the particular manner in which the arms were sunk. He said that they were so deep in the water as to prevent the boat from going within fifty yards of the shore. He also related his visit to judge Bruin's where col. B. got the newspaper. He also stated at the request of the court the contents of his letter to general Wilkinson: that if he would send him the furlough which lieutenant Roney had taken from him or a pardon, that he would be there in three days—Gen Wilkinson informed him he had behaved very wrong in leaving the man he was going down with, but if he would come down, he should not be molested.

Mr. *Wirt.* Where did the party, break up? A. A few miles below Cole's Creek. Q. How far is Cole's Creek from Bayou Pierre? A. About 25 miles. Q. When was it that this parting speech was made at Cole's Creek? A. About the 6th or 7th of February.

*The Discharge states, that "having served three years and six months, and being permitted to procure a substitute in his place (J. D.) is hereby discharged.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 14.

THE EXPEDITION.

The following is extracted from the Hull packet of yesterday, which we received this morning.—We insert it without any comment:

"The expeditions which have left our ports are now so far advanced in their voyage, that we consider ourselves as no longer precluded from communicating that intelligence of their destination which we have received from officers and others of the first rank and information, and which in our own minds amounts to a positive and absolute certainty. We believe our armament to be neither gone to Boulogne, Antwerp, Flushing, nor the Helder. Boulogne is impregnable without prodigious risk and loss, and Antwerp is surrounded by a most difficult country. The embarkations are not calculated for what military men term a *coup de main*—Enormous mortars and cannon of the largest calibre, with immense stores for sieges, and near 1000 artillery men are embarked. We know that an officer of engineers of rank was sent for from Woolwich, and employed, merely for his local knowledge of the place of attack.

"The grand object of our expedition, and a glorious one it is, we therefore confidently pronounce, from information which has never yet deceived us, is *solely and entirely to take posssession of the Island of* Zealand *of* Copenhagen, *and of the whole* Danish fleet *and* arsenals.

"In possession of Zealand, we have the *key of the Baltic*, so long as it remains unfrozen.

rmy? A. I was not
hen I travelled with
e you discharged?
he court. A. There
fingers appeared to
show my discharge
; and many have
. Mr. Hay Hand
witness accordingly
you come round
A. I did. Q. Were
id not know I was.
u to come round
I came by request
id he say for wha?
. Q. You gave a
ats? A. Yes. Q.
At gen. W's. Q.
he Mississippi in
id I have the men?
y's. Q. Had they
Q. Had they colors
were flying every
ll me you expect
Yes. Q. Do you
ers at Chickasaw
me, and I refused
t you wanted me
refused. Q. Did
e of them wanted.
one or two. Q.
Q. Why? A. You
d all would follow

ous voyage, you
re they not troops
A. They were.
they going where
The whole com-
ew Orleans, and
was sent on a-
onged to them?

they regimental
colors made for

u tell capt. Bis-
ed to you to get
I Did not.
reject the propo-

chief justice the
e particular man-
e sunk. He said
the water as to
going within fifty
e also related his
here col. B. got
tated at the re-
ntents of his let-
that if he would
which lieutenant
him or a pardon,
three days——
him he had be-
ing the man he
he would come
olested.
he party, break
v Cole's Creek,
from Bayou
Q. When was
was made at
e 6th or 7th of

t "having serv-
nths, and being
ute in his place

lligence.

, August 14.
N.
from the Hull
received this
hout any com-

e left our ports
r voyage, that
ger precluded
ligence of their
ived from offi-
and informa-
ds amounts to
. We believe
gone to Bou-
the Helder.
ut prodigious
rrounded by a
barkations are
men term a
s and cannon
ense stores for
men are em-
cer of engi-
Woolwich,
al knowledge

pedition, and
confidently
ich has never

in our uncontroulable possession, and not a vessel can stir out or in without *our* permission. Should Bonaparte prevail upon the emperor Alexander to act hostilely to our maritime interests, with this island in our hands we may bid defiance to all the leagues and confederacies of the powers of the Baltic."—*Hull Packet.*

The death of Cardinal York, the last of the house of Steuart, is thus announced in the Lis papers: Letters from Rome mention the death of cardinal *Benedictus Maxis Clemens* known by the title of Duke of York, in the 83d year of his age. He was the last of the Steuart family, and of the pretenders to the British throne."

—

Letters of a late date we understand were yesterday received from Buenos Ayres—The greatest apprehensions prevail there that the place would be shortly attacked by our forces. Most of the inhabitants had retired into the country, few remaining except such as could assist in defending the place. The Spaniards it is said were resolute in their determination to resist our troops to the last.

The British ships which were at Tonningen were, on the 7th, by the commander of the Sparkler gun-brig, lying in the Eyder, ordered to proceed immediately to Yarmouth.

The convoy from the Humber for Tonningen has been countermanded.

Of course the commander of the Sparkler gun-brig must have received some intelligence of a hostile intention on the part of the Danish government—for no French troops were near Tonningen. The French have not yet, at least no information has been received to that effect, entered the province of Holstein. Tonningen is in the province of Schleswic. Bernadotte, according to the last Tonningen mail, was at Kiel, in Holstein, where the prince royal of Denmark was, to whom it was generally believed, he had carried a message from Bonaparte. It may be, that in consequence of that message, measures have been determined upon to exclude our trade from the Danish ports, and to stop such ships as were in those ports.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 29.

Arrived, the ship Corn Planter, captain Gillies, 50 days from London. In this vessel came passengers, Messrs. Saml. Meeker, C. Conred and maj. N. Biddle. They landed from the ship at Cape Henlopen; the two former reached town on Sunday morning; and maj. Biddle, who is charged with dispatches from Mr. Munroe, proceeded immediately for Washington. It is also stated that Mr. Biddle bears dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, with whom he went out in capacity of secretary of legation. These, it is, probable relate to the acquisition of the Floridas.

—

The last verbal accounts from England by persons who conversed with Mr. Monroe, authorise us to believe that this gentleman entertains the strongest expecations of a perfect accommodation between this country and Great Britain.

Russelville, August 29.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A Caution to the Western People.

A gentleman lately being in company with a party of Shawnese and Delaware tribes of Indians, on the Saline creek, near the Saline saltworks, and as the Indians had been at the saltworks drinking and quarelling with the white people, there was one who assumed the title of Captain Johnny, and another Captain Sam Lewis, who appearing very much irritated at the usage they received at the lick, caused them to speak freely, and said as soon as the leaves fell the Indians intended to move their wives and children over the big river Mississippi, and the warriors were to join captain Frenchman, (who was the name of Golang, as this gentleman understood) that there were seven tribes had marked a long paper which Captain Frenchman had, to go to war with the Kentuckians, to wit: the Shawnese, Delawares, Mingoes, Muscogas, Peankeshaws, Kickapoos, and the White River tribe; that a great captain was coming to join Captain Frenchman, who would give the Indians every thing to fight with, and make them rich; that the Big Man and Congress had taken away their land, and after a little while would kill them; and that this big Captain and Captain Frenchman would kill all the white people, and give the Indians all their country; and that Captain Frenchman was going to make big houses to fight in, and to put the women and children in, and would get all the warriors over the big river to mark his good paper, and that before the leaves get big again, they would kill all the Kentuckians and live in their houses and eat their cattle.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

August 24

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

The ships Hetty, Captain Day, and Ann, Captain Bradford, of this port, were left at Leghorn, 19th June, detained.

IMPORTANT.

The English Expedition.—The sch'r Joanna capt. Prince, arrived at Salem on Tuesday last in 50 days from Cronstadt, and 40 from Elsinore. Capt. Prince informs that the English Expedition, consisting of 20 ships of the line, and about 80 other vessels including transports, had arrived off Elsineur, and had demanded the delivery of that fortress, which commands the Sound, and of the whole island of Zealand into their possession. Messengers continued to pass between the English commander and the Crown Prince of Denmark. The Crown Prince had delivered in answer to the English demand, that he would not give up the island while there was a man alive to defend it. It was expected the English would immediately attack Elsinore which the Danes were preparing to defend. It was said the English had in their fleet 40,000 men ready for the attack. On the day after capt. P. sailed, he heard a heavy cannonading from which he supposed that the English had begun the attack. Unfortunately the capt brought no papers.

From this information it is probable that a similar scene like that of 1801, has opened in Denmark. This unoffending people are again called to contend for the liberty and existence of their nation. The great population of Zealand, which contains their capital, and the true courage of the inhabitants which has been already braved, with the indignation excited by this second unprovoked invasion, might lead us to hope that their heroism will not on this as on a former occasion be disappointed. Having so long maintained their neutrality upon the peaceable principles of Bernstorf, it is to be wished they may assert their national rights with glory.

[*Salem Register.*

Poland—The following is an extract from a Proclamation by the General Directory of *Poland* issued on the 18th of July.

"Despise all the false reports which the inveterate enemies of our country circulate. The greatness of soul of Napoleon is your Ægis. Our fate cannot be determined at this moment; an impenetrable veil must conceal it for some time from our eyes. Let us adore the sublime wisdom of him who commands the half of the world. Banish the despair of your hearts. Be penetrated with obedience, and resign yourselves to the confidence you ought to have in his goodness, your happiness depends on it. The least murmur the least opposition to his will may destroy all that you have hitherto done. Our new born power cannot exist without his. We can only obtain existence from the invincible Napoleon; a man equally great in politics and war, who determines and executes every thing in the profundity of his wisdom without our being able to penetrate his motives. Let us place in him unbounded confidence; this is the only means which can secure to us his benevolence; and let us employ, quietly, and patiently, the time which peace affords us to render ourselves perfect in every thing relative to the service of our country.

For the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

TRAITS OF THE FRENCH CHARACTER, &c.

VOLTAIRE long ago declared, that in the character of his countrymen, the tyger and the monkey by turns predominated. But every accurate observer must confess, that to the ferocity of the tyger and the tricks of the monkey, the *regenerated* French add the changeableness of the cameleon, and the fawning obsequiousness of the spaniel.

The friends of order and of rational liberty viewed with just abhorrence the bloody massacres and unexampled cruelties which deformed the annals of their revolution. But apologists were not wanting to excuse their blackest crimes. The many instances of demoniac rage and infernal malice exhibited by the French populace, were said to be no more than a just retribution for the many injuries which they had experienced—the ebullitions of an honest indignation, which had too long been smothered. Their indiscriminate murder of those unhappy men who were stigmatized with the name of *aristocrats*, was attributed to an ardent love of liberty, which induced them to insure its continuance by the slaughter of its enemies. The democratic government of France, full of hatred for royalty, and of zeal for liberty, thundered out denunciations of vengeance against all the monarchs of Europe. They wished to awake the spirit of liberty, and to break the chains of their brethren in every country. In these denunciations, and in these wishes, they were supported by the voice of the people. The spirit of liberty, a few years since, animated, or seemed to animate, the French nation.

But view their conduct for the last seven years, and then answer the question——where are the haughty republicans who in the course of the revolution threatened to overthrow all the thrones of Europe?—Where are the patriots so vehement in the cause of liberty? Tempora mutantur.—The times are changed; the most sturdy of republicans, are become the most fawning of slaves: the soul enlivening shout of vive la Republique, which resounded for years through every department of France, is exchanged for the slavish exclamation of long live the Emperor! and some of those very individuals who joined in swearing eternal hatred to despotism, were lately seen bending the knee in vile and needless adulation, beseeching the empress to celebrate by a festival the victories of their tyrant!!

Unprincipled ambition is another distinguished trait of the French character. Volumes might be filled with the relation of their unprovoked attacks on the independence of various powers in Europe. But in this particular, the *regenerated* French have far outdone their predecessors. Can any one view, without the utmost horror and detestation, their infamous and unprovoked attack upon the liberties of the gallant Swiss? A nation which had been, with little interruption, in amity with France for 150 years, which had long practised upon those principles which the French professed to admire, and which, reposing upon the faith of treaties, had made not the smallest preparation for defence? But the manner of conducting the attack, increased the infamy of the transaction. Instead of proceeding by open force to the accomplishment of their nefarious purpose, they began by attempting to corrupt the people, whom they were determined to enslave. Their emissaries were dispersed thro' every section of that devoted country—they poisoned the minds of the people, and taught those generous and unsuspecting mountaineers to be dissatisfied with a government under which they had long enjoyed unexampled prosperity. They lavishly distributed gold amongst those whose principles were not proof against the seductions of avarice, infused disorganising principles into the minds of the weak and the credulous, and beheld the success of their infamous schemes with a malicious and infernal joy. But the Swiss, though disunited, and already half conquered by the arts of their enemies, did not yield without a struggle, the liberty which their ancestors had acquired by so many gallant exploits. In the short conflict which ensued, the half-armed peasantry of Switzerland exhibited instances of heroism which would have done honor to the bravest veterans.

The conquest of Switzerland will attach everlasting infamy to the French name and nation. The republics of Holland, of Genoa and Venice, had before been enslaved and plundered—but Switzerland, the last and most truly great of European republics, now experienced a similar fate from the *republicans* of France!! And now, when they have themselves submitted to a tyrant, the same unprincipled ambition directs every movement of the government. The disposition of Bonaparte seems in every respect congenial to that of his subjects. If they are perfidious, cruel and ambitious, he is no less so. His numerous violations of the most sacred promises and the most solemn treaties,* sufficiently evince his perfidy. The massacres of Jaffa and Benasco, the murder of D'Enghein, the severity of the late military executions in Germany, afford irrefragable proofs of the cruelty of his disposition. Of his unprincipled ambition, Europe, rendered desolate by his wars, has received too many proofs.

Not satisfied with the imperial crown of France, extended far beyond the ancient limits, he has consolidated the numerous principalities and republics of Italy into a single monarchy, and placed on his own head the iron crown of the Lombards. But his conduct since the beginning of the last year must convince every impartial observer, that his ambition is equally insatiable and unprincipled. He commenced the year 1806 with placing his brother Joseph on the throne of Naples, after driving from his continental dominions the rightful monarch, who is nearly related to the king of Spain, the dearly-beloved ally of France. In June he forced the Hollanders, who have long been remarkable for their aversion to monarchy, to receive his brother Louis as their king. In July he formed a confederacy of petty German states and declared himself their protector, in direct violation of the Germanic constitution. And to cap the climax of iniquity, he compelled the emperor of Germany in August, to renounce his imperial crown, declaring the Germanic constitution null and void.

Nor is this all. After forcing the king of Prussia into a war by demands utterly subversive of his dignity and of his power, he has laid his dominions desolate with fire and sword; he has formed of his richest provinces a new kingdom, destined to reward some upstart adherent of his usurped authority; he has routed and dispersed in a series of bloody battles, the disciplined armies of Russia, and he threatens, 'ere long, to give law to prostrate Europe.

Shall *we* remain unhurt amid the wreck of nations and the crush of empires? Will the howling storm which sweeps before it the political fabricks of Europe, consolidated by the lapse of ages, spend its force before it reach our happy shores? Or, must the untimely fall of this last and noblest of republics, impress the melancholy truth upon the mind, that MAN was born to be a slave? O! my countrymen, this is a momentous question. But of one thing be well assured—

"*You may as well go stand upon the beach,*
"*And bid the main flood bate its usual height;*
"*You may as well forbid the mountain pines*
"*To wag their high tops, and to make no noise*
"*When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven*"—

As ask ambition to be satisfied, with the victims which have already glutted his voracious maw.

When Europe shall no longer dare to oppose the plans of Bonaparte, America will afford a new field for his ambition. Here will he exert to the utmost that Machiavelian policy, which has enabled him even in time of peace, to make such enormous strides towards universal dominion. He will endeavor to sow dissention among the States, to corrupt our popular leaders, in a word, to poison the sources from whence our liberty flows. If all his arts avail not, he will attempt to enslave us by force of arms. Then comes the mighty contest between the black dæmon of despotism, and the fair goddess of liberty. Then shall she forsake the earth, or fix her lasting habitation among the favored sons of America.

But is the result of such a contest doubtful? May free-born Americans become, in a few short years, the slaves of Napoleon? Just ruler of the universe forbid it! What! shall the commands of a foreign tyrant be obeyed in America? Sooner, let the last of her sons fall in her defence! Sooner, let fire, slaughter and destruction, overspread her fertile plains, until not one be left to bow before the tyrant!

JUVENIS.

* See Watts's edition of the life of Wm. Pitt, from page 176 to 182, inclusive. In his proclamation upon entering the Milanese, in 1796, he promised the inhabitants the full enjoyment of their religion, laws and *property*. In the conclusion of the very same proclamation he demanded a contribution of twenty millions of livres.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship George Augustus, Captain Jackson, from Liverpool, (via Boston)—Salt—Henry K. May.

☞ VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

A meeting of the VOLUNTEER COMPANY, is requested at the Court-House, THIS EVENING, at half past 6 o'clock; when all those Members who have procured their *Uniform*, are requested to report themselves, that the number may be correctly ascertained.

October 1.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers was dissolved the 30th day of September, by mutual consent.

John Horner, *sen.*
John Horner, *jun.*

JOHN HORNER, jun.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

THAT he carries on the *Wheelright* and *Blacksmiths' business* in its various branches, at his shop on Royal-street, near the corner of Prince-street, where he will execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.

October 1. 12t

Printing in its various branches, executed at this office.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Alexander McKinzie, complainant,
vs.
Jesse Green, Thomas Preston, & Wm. Harper, defendants. } In Chan.

The defendant Jesse Green, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Jesse Green, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Jesse Green, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Thomas Preston and William Harper, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Jesse Green until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13 1aw2m

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Ebenezer Thompson, *complainant*,
vs.
Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, *defendants*. } *In Chan'ry.*

The defendant Washington Peirce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy. Tests.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 12. 1aw2m

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

John Stickney, complainant
vs.
Elpalet Loring and John G. Ladd defendants. } In Chancery.

The defendant Elpalet Loring, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the sd. deft Elpalet Loring is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Elpalet Loring do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant John G. Ladd, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Elpalet Loring until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 12 1aw2m

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

James Sanderson, *complainant*
vs.
Hannay and Logan, and Wm. Hodgson. *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Hannay & Logan not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Hannay and Logan are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants Hannay & Logan do appear here on the first day of November Term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Wm. Hodgson do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants Hannay and Logan until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13 1aw2m.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

James Sanderson, complainant.
vs,
Francis Peyton and Cuthbert Powell, defendants. } In Chan.

The defendant Francis Peyton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Francis Peyton, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Francis Peyton, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Cuthbert Powell, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Francis Peyton, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Nathaniel S, Pierce, *complainant.*
vs.
Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May. *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this County for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, C. C.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, some time in the months of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollas reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. } [30] d.

The Subscriber

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same: He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

September 15.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Joseph Baxter, *complainant*,
vs.
Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May. *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13 1aw2m.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria,

July Term, 1807

Zebulon Robinson, *complainant*,
vs.
Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May. *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13. 1aw2m

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July term, 1807.

Thomas Lawrason and William Fowle, trading under the firm of Lawrason and Fowle—Complainants,
vs.
Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that, the said defendant, Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce until the further order or decree of the court and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy,

Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

Aug. 13. 1aw2m.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. co

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

26 hhds. South Potomac Tobacco.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exr's.*

April 6. 5taw

TO RENT,

THE *BRICK HOUSE* lately occupied by the subscriber, situate on Duke-street. There is a good kitchen with a pump at the door, smoke-house, stables, and garden. For terms apply to

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 3d. 2aw

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807

William Wilson. Complainant,
vs.
Marshall Bennett, Benjamin Garnett, Thomas Robertson and George Barnwell, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Marshall Bennett, Benjamin Garnett, Thomas Robertson, & Geo. Barnwell, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Marshall Bennett, Benjamin Garnett, Thomas Robertson, and George Barnwell, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

September 16. 1aw2m

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)